The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,536.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52
including postage	„ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28
including postage	„ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 15
including postage	„ 21
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 1
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second ditto	„ 1 8
Third ditto	„ 1 4
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per line.
Second ditto	1 As. per line.
Third not exceeding 3	

In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOLDEN.—January 23rd, at Sumpoorn, after a short illness, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. John Holden.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Mohumrah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	17th	Leave Bussorah	10th	24th
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	22nd	6th
„ Bunder Abbas	13th	27th	„ Lingah	28th	9th
„ Lingah	14th	28th	„ Bunder Abbas	29th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	4th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	23rd	7th	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 360 H.P., Commander A. Lorrain, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st February.

The Steamer leaving Calcutta and Colombo on the 14th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st of each, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

The route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers to the Singhorene district, Rangoon and Madras, who can avail themselves of the following houses by calling at Colombo:—

Passengers for Calcutta will be forwarded by the Company's Steamer at Madras.

Passengers from Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the following route, viz., leaving the Rangoon Main Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Dock and Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Buoys:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Carnac.	Colaba.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dharamtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6
Second Class	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5
Third Class	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows, viz. First and second class:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dharmtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A.M., and the Colaba ferry every afternoon at 1 P.M.

From Dharmtur Bunder every afternoon at 1 P.M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N.B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Mandwa Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ON EACH WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down STEAMERS.		Up STEAMERS.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Mangalore	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Cannanore	„ Monday.	Calicut	„ Monday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Calicut	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Beypore	„ Tuesday.	Cochin	„ Wednesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Tellicherry	„ Thursday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Mangalore	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Thursday.	Tellicherry	„ Friday.
Cochin	„ Friday.	Cannanore	„ Friday.
Goa	„ Friday.	Bombay	Arr. Saturday.

The Steamer "SIR RAGTLE FREKE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Custom at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Tanjore*.

Bombay, 19th January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM RITSON," Captain J. Baguen, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY AND SORABJEE,
Agents of Barque *William Ritson*.

Bombay, 24th January 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "MOFUSSILITE," Broadfoot, Master, from Liverpool, accommodated to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, cannot have the Goods landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Broadfoot will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1867.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Company having complied with all the requirements of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance (No. 5 of 1866) have now become, and are, a Corporation thereunder, and their business will from and after this date be conducted under the style or name of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited) having ceased to exist, Shareholders are now liable for twice the amount of their Shares, as is more particularly set forth in the said Ordinance.

For convenience sake the bills, Deposit Receipts, Notes, and all other Documents and engagements whatsoever bearing the name of the late Company may be retained and continue to circulate in their present form.

As in accordance with the provisions of the said Ordinance, the Corporation assume, and take over all liabilities, contracts, and obligations of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited). The Shareholders of the Corporation are under the Ordinance liable for the whole amount of the present issue of Notes in addition to their liability in respect of other obligations of the Corporation.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th December 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces a grateful cooling effect. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 6th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 2nd and 17th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Hasscom, will be despatched on the 4th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 54 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1866.

NOTICES.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts for the past year, and

To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 19th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of Mr. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

ALL DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested without delay to send their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866, to

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees.

No. 6, Rampart Row, 16th November 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of about two hundred and fifty tons of Europe TILE COPPERS.

The Tenders should show the price per cwt.

J. C. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Mint Master.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

THEIR PATENT BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

The Fashion for preventing Bed-steads from fretting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London

SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY ESTATE.—CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the Trustees; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith to Mr. A. O. MOORE, at the Office of the Trustees, Apollo House, Fort.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
A. J. SHAW,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 7th July 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COLLOQUIAL DIALOGUES, English and Hindustani, by Ghulam Mohammed—with a short Grammar of the language. Price Re. 2, by post Rs. 2 4

*** This is a most useful Manual for all Europeans on their first arrival in India, giving the *colloquial* as distinguished from the *classical* Hindustani.

NAUTICAL TERMS, English and Hindustani. Re 1, by post.....Rs. 1 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY, or the modern changes of the Earth and its inhabitants, considered as Illustrative of Geology By Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. Entirely new edition, with Maps, Plates and Woodcuts, in two volumes—vol. 1, now ready, octavo.....Rs. 12 0

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ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS, *Lane's edition*, with many hundred engravings, in 3 vols. Octavo. A copy of this fine edition, now *scarce*, is to be had. Price .....Rs. 32 0

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RANKINE'S MANUAL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, comprising Engineering Surveys, Earthwork, Foundations, Masonry, Carpentry, Metal Work, Roads, Railways, Canals, Rivers, Water Works, Harbours, with numerous tables and illustrations. Price .....Rs. 10 8

USEFUL RULES AND TABLES for Architects, Builders, Carpenters, Engineers, Founders, Mechanics, Shipbuilders, and Surveyors.....Rs. 6 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NORIE'S EPITOME of Navigation and Nautical Tables 8vo. bound leath r .....Rs. 10 0

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—Contributors to PUNCH IN INDIA are requested to forward their Mss to the Editor of PUNCH IN INDIA without delay. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 17th December 1866.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Calcutta*—At Messrs. GEO. WYMAN & Co. *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street. *In Poona*—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines. *In London*—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

R. FELL AND SON, POONA.—Auction Sellers & Commission Agents.

HOUSES! HOUSES!! HOUSES!!!
Well worthy the attention of Capitalists.

R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at their Sale Rooms, in East Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable HOUSE PROPERTY, belonging to an Estate under Liquidation.

No. 1 Bungalow.

A large and commodious newly-built Bungalow on the Bund Road, next to Bund Cottage. This Building contains 7 large Rooms, with the usual Bath Rooms and Closets, and a Verandah round the House, an extensive Compound in which is a good Well with a plentiful supply of water. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room, 3 good Godowns, 4 Stables, and a Coach House, large enough to accommodate 2 Conveyances.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 30,000.

No. 2 Bungalow.

Built on the same plan as No. 1. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room and 3 Godowns, an extensive Compound, which also has a good Well in it.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 23,000

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 21st January 1867.

JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.

THOMAS WILSON,
J. H. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

ગુજરાતી ગ્રામર બુક સને ૧૮૬૭ ની સાલ માટે તૈયાર થઇ પીરીંગ કંપનની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a SIXTH CALL of Rs. 200 per share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 7 Church Street, on or before the 31st August current, after which date Interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSEDJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th August 1866

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. HIBBERT,
Acting Secretary.

24th January 1867.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few months ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGUREE'S TRUST.—NOTICE A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT will be paid on the 4th instant, at my Office, on and after the 25th instant. Creditors will have to apply for their Dividend personally or by properly authorized Agent, and produce the Vouchers for their Claims.

G. B. WILSON,
Manager to the Trustees of M. N. Bhownugurree.

6, Bombay Green, Bombay, 24th January 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation (Limited) will be held at my Office, No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the propriety of presenting a Petition to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to wind up the said Corporation under its supervision, and to appoint one or more Official Liquidators at remuneration to be fixed by the said Court, in place and stead of those who were appointed Liquidators at the Meeting of the Shareholders held in March 1865.—Dated this 24th day of January 1867.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for Amroolal Doolubdas & other Registered Shareholders.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Company are now prepared to grant every facility on their Bunder for the SHIPPING and LANDING of GOODS, TIMBER, MACHINERY, &c., &c. The accommodation will be found more extensive and the Rent about half that charged on the other Bunders.

The following are the FEES for IMPORTS and EXPORTS respectively:—

TABLE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT FEES.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	RATE. IMPORT.	RATE. EXPORT.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bamboos	Per Candy of Vessel	0 1 6	0 1 6	
Bamboo Blinds	„ 100 Bundles	0 2 0	0 2 0	
Battens	„ Ton	0 3 0	0 6 0	
Bricks	„ Candy of Vessel	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Charcoal	Do.	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Chunam	Per Candy	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Do. in Packages	„ „ of 6 Cwt	0 1 0	0 1 0	
Coals	„ „ of Vessel	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Copper Ores	„ Ton	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Cows	„ Each	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Carriages & Wheels & in 2 pcs.	Do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Firewood	Per Candy of Vessel	0 2 0	0 1 0	
Fish Dried	Do.	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Fish	Per Basket	0 0 1	0 0 1	
Hay Straw	Per Candy of Vessel	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Horses	Each	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Rafters	Per Candy of Vessel	0 1 6	0 1 6	
Rafters by Rail	Per each Cargo	0 0 4	0 0 4	
Sand	Per Prow	0 1 0	0 0 6	On Bunder.
Do.	„ Muchwa	0 8 0	0 4 0	On Hard.
Sleepers Country	„ Ton	0 8 0	0 8 0	15 Sleepers 1 Ton.
„ English and Australian	100	2 0 0	0 0 0	
Stones, Flags & Tiles	Per Candy of Vessel	0 0 6	0 0 6	
Timber Round	Per Ton	0 8 0	0 8 0	
„ Scantling	do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	
„ Manimun Beam	do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	
„ Deal	do.	0 6 0	0 6 0	
Machinery	do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Metal of Sorts	do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	

NOTE.

All articles not enumerated in this Table will be charged Elphinstone Rates.

All articles allowed to remain more than 12 hours on the Pier or within 50 feet of the quay wall on any road will be charged an extra landing charge per day till removed. Goods are however allowed to remain three days if deposited beyond 30 feet without charge, and 8 days beyond 100 feet, after which Ground Rent will be charged as per Table.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
Bombay, 17th September 1866.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS—

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 12 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler.....Rs. 169

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—

Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor 135 0

A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box ...120 0

A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum Instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle-pointed dividers, with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector 110 0

A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points 10

A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory sector and ivory ruler.....75

Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler 50 0

A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler ... 25

*** SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat morocco case.....Rs. 25 0

Pocket Turn, in compass electrum, in a morocco case 26 0

Napier Compass Electrum in case, very compact ... 22 0

Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch..... 7 0

Do. do. 6 inch..... 8 0

Brass Dividers of various sizes.....from Rs. 3 to 7 0

Ebony handle drawing Pens..... 3 4

Ivory do. do. do. 3 4

Do. do. jointed..... 8 0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE GHOST!! THE GHOST!!

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A GHOST?

PROFESSOR WELLS will exhibit the marvellous and terrific GHOST which has caused such great excitement and pleasure in Europe and America, in the Amphitheatre (late Cirque de Paris) on SATURDAY Night, the 26th.

PROFESSOR FULLER, the Champion Skater of the World, will also appear and perform some Wonderful Feats in "Fancy Skating." Many other amusements will also be introduced.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4 0
1st Class	„ 2 0
2nd „	„ 1 0
3rd „	„ 0 8

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, on Monday, the following Resolution having been passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd day of January 1867, viz.:—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and in case the said Special Resolution shall be confirmed, then to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution:—That Tullochand Hookumchund, Tajidass Vurjdass, and Nugginbhoy Dayabhoy, Esqrs., the present Directors of the Company, be appointed the Liquidators thereof without any remuneration (they having declined to accept any remuneration), and that the Liquidators be empowered to do all things which Sections 178 and 179 of the Indian Company's Act of 1866 authorize Liquidators to do with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company.

By order of the Board,
H. WILSON, Secretary.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best Londonmade BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cattle Plague having subsided, we are enabled to reduce the price of the above as under:—

Albert and Double Gloster Cheese, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. each, *Available for Messes*).....at Rs. 1 4 per lb.

Cheddar, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine, varying from 7 to 12 lbs. .....at „ 1 4 „

Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs.....at „ 1 6 „

Wiltshire Bacon in cut.....at „ 1 4 „

York and Wiltshire Hams.....at „ 1 4 „

These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—MISS AMALIA JACKSON begs to announce her BENEFIT to take place at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Frere, on SATURDAY, 26th January, on which occasion Verdi's Grand Opera

"RIGOLETTO,"

will be produced for the first time in Bombay.

Seats may be secured on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TOSMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I..... „ 19 do.

Do. No. II..... „ 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

KHANDEISH AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—There will be an Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery, Produce, and Farm Stock at Mahjee Fair between the 11th and 16th February 1867.

The following Prizes will be awarded:—

LIVE STOCK.

1st. For the best pair of Bullocks of the following breeds (1) Thullaree or Humun, (2) Khandeish, (3) Berari, (4) Nimari, Malwaee.....Rs. 50

2nd. For the best Bull of any breed 30

3rd. For the best Cow of any breed 40

3rd. For the best Bull Buffaloe 30

4th. For the best Cow Buffaloe 40

5th. For the best six Sheep 20

7th. For the best Milch Goat 15

8th. For the best pair of Turkeys 15

9th. For the best four Ducks, any breed 10

10th. For the best four fowls of any breed..... 10

11th. For the best Horse or Gelding for riding or driving purposes, not less than 14½ hands... 40

12th. For the best Mare ditto ditto 40

13th. For the best Tattoo or Galloway above 12 hands and less than 14½ hands..... 30

PRODUCE.

1. For the best specimen of Cotton grown in Khandeish of either of the following kinds:—

Improved Khandeish, Hingunghat, Dharwar, New Orleans, Egyptian, Peruvina and Sea Island 20

Note.—No specimen of less than 120 lbs. will be received for exhibition.

2. For the best specimen not less than a pucka maund of Goor or Jagri 20

3. For the best specimen of not less than 40 Sugar Canes of any kind 15

4. For the best specimen of not less than 10 seers of the following grains:—Kummode rice, wheat, grain, jowari, bajree—for each kind 6

Note.—The above must have been grown in Khandeish.

MACHINERY.

The following Machinery will be exhibited in operation:—

1 Bullock power Lift Pump.
1 Portable double-barrelled Lift Pump on wheels.
1 Ditto ditto smaller than the above.
2 Small Hand Pumps.
1 Thrashing Machine
1 Winnowing Machine.
1 Plough.
1 Set of Harrows.
1 Chaff Cutter.
1 Grain Bruiser.

The above Machinery will be exhibited by an enterprizing Bombay Firm—Messrs. Fletcher and Mitchell.

Circumstances have prevented sufficient notice being given to enable Manufacturers to compete in this department, prize will not therefore be offered; but exhibitors will be remunerated specially for their expenses and trouble in forwarding any Machinery that may be available.

The usual Annual Prizes will be awarded to the produce of the Government Stallions at Mahjee Fair on the 15th February.

The object of the Exhibition is to encourage and improve the cultivation of superior kinds of produce and stock, and to endeavour to introduce into general use Machinery to economize human labour and more efficient than the rude Machinery now employed by the natives.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Mussawad, 18th Jan. 1867

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Market to-day opened with a brisk demand for United Victoria shares which touched Rs. 1,265, but from this price they receded to Rs. 1,240, at which rate the Market closes. Bengal and Presidency Bank shares have again been much inquired for, and a sale of 1,000 shares of the latter Bank is reported at Rs. 70 per share. Frere shares have also been active, owing to rumours of an amalgamation with the Mazagon Company, the closing rate is Rs. 190 to Rs. 200 per share. Mazagon shares close at Rs. 830, Back Bay shares at Rs. 2,600, Elphinstones at Rs. 595, Old Financials at Rs. 47 per share, and Bank of Bombay share at 42 per cent discount.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Several Value of Shs.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
£	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
6,120,00	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	1,030 per share.
10,000,00	1,000	1,000	8 per ct.	Bank of Bombay	45 per cent dis.
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Fire. Bank	25 per share.
1,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	3 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Investors' Banking Company	95 per share.
1,000,000	100	50	nil	Central Bank	14 per share.
800,000	20	20	3	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	1 per share.
320,000	100	75	.....	China Bank	134 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	35 ex-div.
1,500,000	200	100	12	Commercial & Agricultural Co. of Persia	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	400	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,000	100	80	.....	Indian Commercial	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	15	Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	5½ p. share.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	15	Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	40 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	100	100	5 per ct.	National Bank of India	2½ per ct.
2,500,000	100	100	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	70 p. ct. ex-di
1,000,000	100	100	.....	Royal Bank of India	5 per share.
1,000,000	100	100	.....	General Bank	40 per share.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Bank)	4 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do. (Private)	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. (Commercial)	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	10 days' sight	100.
Do.	15 Do. do.	100.
Do.	30 Do. do.	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼.
Do.	90 Do. do.	1 dis.
Madras	Unusanced	2-6 nominal.
China	60 days sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Merchandize	8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Merchandize	8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

From To	Rate.	Notes.	Rs.	Rs.
Bonds	Rs.	1838-39		99
Do.	Rs.	1841-42		
Do.	Rs.	1842-43		101
Do.	Rs.	1843-44		
Do.	Rs.	1844-45		
Do.	Rs.	1845-46		
Do.	Rs.	1846-47		104
Five per cent. Cooly Rs. Loans				103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan		1854-55		101
Five and a half per cent.				111

RATES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-5 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Doubloons	33
Gold Mohurs	29
Do. Pieces	260
Napoleons	210
Bar Gold	210
Bar Silver	15-4
Old Rupees	15-1

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD.	NEW.
	PER CANDY.	
Broach Superfine	255 to 260	
Do. fine	250 to 252	
Do. good		
Do. middling	254 to 256	
Do. fair	252 to 253	
Do. ordinary		
Surat fine	240 to 250	
Do. good	235 to 240	
Do. fair	230 to 235	
Do. ordinary	225 to 230	
Dhollera fine	240 to 250	
Do. good	235 to 240	
Do. fair	230 to 235	
Do. ordinary	225 to 230	
Oomrawuttee		
Do. fine		300 to 305
Do. good		295 to 300
Do. fair		290 to 295
Do. ordinary		285 to 290
Hingunghaut		300 to 305
Do. fine		295 to 300
Do. good		290 to 295
Do. fair		285 to 290
Do. ordinary		280 to 285
Jaulnah		310 to 315
Do. fine		305 to 310
Do. good		300 to 305
Do. fair		295 to 300
Do. ordinary		290 to 295
Nagpore		285 to 290
Do. fine		280 to 285
Do. good		275 to 280
Do. fair		270 to 275
Do. ordinary		265 to 270
Bengal		260 to 265
Do. fine		255 to 260
Do. good		250 to 255
Do. fair		245 to 250
Do. ordinary		240 to 245

Receipts.....650 to 700 Candies.
For Future Delivery....250 to 300 "

The remarks outside of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin
To Ceylon		3,000
" Cutch		15,500
" Cowrie British	26,000	12,34,382
" Cowrie Native	9,02,872	54,950
" Surat	72,520	14,900
" Persian Gulf		1,45,445
" Persian Gulf Steamer	30,000	3,500
" Arabian Gulf	2,000	34,909
" Dutch Ports	6,000	22,300
" Aden	6,955	6,900
" Guzerat British		9,000
" Guzerat Native		15,551
Total for the week	11,34,357	15,52,888
Previously Imported in the year 1866	4,93,03,503	12,57,87,203
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th December 1866	4,15,03,949	12,72,96,791
Ditto 1865	3,72,99,909	3,56,88,324
Increase Rupees	42,03,950	9,16,08,467
EXPORTS.	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Ceylon		5,000
" Cutch	16,275	12,580
" Cowrie British		1,500
" Guzerat British	3,528	4,000
" Karrachee	3,092	7,750
" Karrachee Steamer	12,800	5,63,709
" Malabar British		62,000
" Scinde Canara	5,900	68,525
" North Canara	5,858	4,13,600
Total for the week	48,953	11,38,925
Previously exported in the year 1866	1,15,09,696	3,03,99,443
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th Dec. 1866	1,15,58,649	3,15,29,368
Ditto 1865	86,51,109	3,72,49,389
Increase Rupees	29,07,540 Decr.	57,20,021

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Elton, Lieutenant, adjutant F. C., 31st R. N. B. Fusiliers, on private affairs, from Secundrabad.
Dennis, Colonel J. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel D. G., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, Jan. 19.)

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel D'Oyly Trevor Compton, Bombay Staff Corps, from 21st December 1866, to be Colonel, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Major R. D. Macpherson, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissary General; Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Dickens, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Major J. R. A. S. Lowe, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Captain S. Chalmers, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General; Lieutenant Colonel A. Macqueen, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Captain A. W. Montagu, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary with the 1st Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 16th October 1866, during the absence, on sick leave to the Hills, of Lieut. Colonel R. C. Wroughton, Deputy Commissary General, or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, is granted 14 days' preparatory leave to visit Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate for 20 months:—

Lieutenant Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
Assistant Surgeon Charles Prentis, of the Medical Department; Civil, Mysporie.

RETIREMENT.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Wilkie, M.D., of the Medical Department, Officiating Inspector General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250 under the provisions of paragraph 37 of Government General Order, No. 1069, of the 23rd December 1864, with effect from the 1st February 1867.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Alfred Howorth Cheke, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £635 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 14 of Government General Order No. 901 of the 26th October 1866.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JAN. 23 Venetia ..... from ..... Hongkong, Oct. 4th.

DEPARTURE.

JAN. 20 Hydaspes ..... for ..... Mocha.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—per Ship *City of Agra*, A. Smith, bound to Liverpool, Ship *Mariella*, J. Stowar, bound to Aleppo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. Company will despatch the S. S. "NORNA," 502 Tons and 320 H. P., to Suez about 1st February.

Applications for freight will be received by G. F. BESAT, superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1867.

N. B.—Shippers are informed that the "NORNA" will have a low floor large s for Aden, and are requested to note this in reference to their Insurance Policies.

THE fine Clipper Ship "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE," 1260 Tons, J. HARRISON Commander, to sail for Liverpool about the middle of February next, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

Apply to Messrs. STEVENS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, or to the Captain on board.

FOR LONDON via KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 15th proximo).

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,103 Tons Register, EDMUND STACPOOLE, Commander, has few eligible Cabins disengaged.

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Trafalgar*.

Bombay, 25th January 1867.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 26TH JAN., UNDER THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR BARTLE AND LADY FRERE.

BENEFIT OF PRIMA DONNA ASSOLUTA, MISS AMALIA JACKSON.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

VERDI'S GRAND OPERA "RIGOLETTO."

Gilda ..... MISS AMALIA JACKSON
Maddalen ..... MADAME VERALLI.
Giovanni ..... MISS RANCATTI.
Duke de Mantova ..... SIG. ERRANI.
Rigoletto ..... " COLOMBO.
Sparafucile ..... " RABOTTARO.
Count Monterone ..... " POLLANI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Single ..... Rs. 10
Stalls ..... " 10
Upper Circle ..... " 5

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where plan of the Theatre may be seen.

LIBRETTOS—Rs. 2.

FOR SALE, a CHESNUT ARAB HORSE. Age six years. Height fourteen hands, two and an eighth inches. Quiet. A steady Charger. The property of an Officer. A Certificate of Soundness from Mr. Stephens with the Horse. Can be seen at No. 16 Tent, Strangers' Lines, the Esplanade. Price Rs. 750.

BOMBAY RACES—GRAND STAND—

FIRST CLASS.

Season Tickets ..... 15 Rupees.
Single Ticket "Chairs" ..... 5 "
do. "Bench" ..... 2 "

SECOND CLASS.

Single Ticket "Chairs" ..... 3 Rupees.
do. "Bench" ..... 1 "

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Meadow Street and Girgaum.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of CHINTOBA SADASHEW SET, Chapwalla (Assayer), late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to ANUNDROW CHINTOBA, GANPATRAO CHINTOBA, and MADHOWRAO CHINTOBA.

G. S. JUDGE,
Applicant's Proctor.

Bombay, 25th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The MASONIC BALL, under the Patronage of the Grand Lodges in Bombay and the P. G. Superintendent of R. A. Masonry, will take place at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY the 8th of February next, Subscription, Rupees 25, which will admit (exclusive of the Subscribers) one Gentleman and two Ladies, or three Ladies, each additional Guest to be charged Rupees Ten. None but Masons are allowed to subscribe, and no Masons will be admitted as Guests.

Applications for Tickets, with the names of the Guests, and the amount of Subscription, to be made to R. L. KING, Esq., the Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. No money or Subscriptions can be received at the Door.

S. TRENY, Hon. Secretary,
H. MORLAND, President,
Masonic Ball Committee.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1867.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Shareholders, at the rate of Rs (15) Fifteen per Share, (subject, as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them) will be made on and after MONDAY, the 11th February, at the Company's Office, No. 25 Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates or Allotments will be necessary.

JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1867.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have now received their Annual supply of LETTS' DIARIES for 1867 viz:—

No. 1	Quarto	No. 8	Octavo.	
" 2	do.	" 9	do.	
" 2 H	do.	Size " 10	do.	Size.
" 3	do.	7½ by 9½ " 11	do.	4½ by 7½
" 4	do.	" 11 B	do.	
		" 11 D	do.	

POCKET EDITIONS.

No. 12	octavo	enl. cloth.	Size 3¼ by 5	18 mo. Tuck.	3¼ by 5
" 12	"	enl. cloth.	Size 3¼ by 5	32 mo. "	2¼ by 3¼
" 13	"	enl. cloth.		32 mo. " 22	

CHEAP OFFICE EDITIONS,
Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE, AT THE BACK OF THE BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

MONDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1867.

FIRST GRAND AND WONDERFUL REPRESENTATION BY PROFESSOR VANECK, GRAND WIZARD OF THE NORTH, ARTISTE TO HIS MAJESTY THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MARVELLOUS EXPERIMENTS OF WITCHCRAFT BY MEANS OF GALVANISM, MAGNETISM, AND ELECTRICITY.

PART SECOND.

MAGNETIC SUSPENSION, or Floating (as it were) between Heaven and Earth! BY MISS ADELE,

A most bold, striking, and wonderful exhibition, never seen nor performed on any stage in India, concluding with a

GRAND TABLEAU,

Representing a Natural Cascade, with brilliant Electric Illuminations and Decorations, drawn and painted from the wonderful original at the Royal Alhambra in London. This Tableau has had and still has the greatest success ever witnessed in London. Thousands flock to the Alhambra every day to see this magnificent exhibition. The *sun glass silver* of the Magic effects of manifold and brilliant Illuminations.

PART THIRD.

GRAND OPTICAL REPRESENTATION,

By means of a Hydro-oxygen Gas Apparatus. The voyage through America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c. &c. &c.

GRAND COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM-

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH AMUSING CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (admitting 4) ..... Rs. 20
First Class ..... " 5
Second Class ..... " 3
Gallery ..... " 1

Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8½.

Private Boxes are elegantly fitted for the accommodation of Families.

Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of Performance.

JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.*

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON WILL CONTAIN:

LEADING ARTICLES:—
1. The New Invasion of India.
2. Difficulties of the Church of England.
3. The United Colaba Company.
4. Failure of Anglican Missions in India.
5. Educated India.

THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK, WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 22 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY the 29th instant and the days following, a quantity of Iron (English, Flat) of good quality, in Lots to suit Purchasers. For Terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned,

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander J. N.; Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd January 1867.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay, will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 4th day of February 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. The Report of the Standing Committee on the Bill to amend Bombay Act 2 of 1865.
2. An Address to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.S.I., "G.C.S.I., on his retirement from the Government of Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 23rd January 1867.

In the matter of the "Indian Companies Act 1866," and of the MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 14th day of January 1867, on the Petition of JOHN LOWE BRODIE, GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON, and RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, Liquidators of, and PESTONJEE MANOCKJEE, a Shareholder, in the above-mentioned Company, it was ordered and decreed that the voluntary winding up of the said Mofussil Financial Association, Limited, be continued, but subject to the supervision of this Court, and that the appointment of John Lowe Brodie, George Ramsay Wilson, and Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody, as the Liquidators of the said Company, be confirmed; and that the Creditors, Contributories, and Liquidators of the said Company, and all other persons interested, shall be at liberty to apply to a Judge of this Court in Chambers as there may be occasion.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Petitioners.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, JANUARY 26,

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,

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FOR THE SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES.
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Children half price to all parts of the House.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NEW EXTRA PERFORMANCE, STILL GREATER AND GREATER ATTRACTIONS.

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MISS GEMMA,
AND ALL THE TALENTED ARTISTES IN THEIR PRINCIPAL ACTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

THE public stands in need, we fear, of the warning that the combined influence of two powerful forces which are quite distinct from and usually antagonistic to one another may now be brought to bear for the purpose of crushing at the outset Mr. Russel Aitken's scheme for the construction of Wet Docks in Moody Bay. The success of the scheme would incidentally involve the destruction of certain vested interests, namely, the hereditary right in Bombay of the Public Works Department to manage all great works undertaken by the State, and the privileges of private monopolists who have acquired possession of the most valuable portions of the harbour foreshore in the neighbourhood of Moody Bay. The Department resents the interference of upstart civil engineers in business which it has always claimed as peculiarly its own; and the indignation of the official mind against Mr. Aitken is all the stronger on account of his perfect disinterestedness in the matter. Public opinion, interest of some rich merchant or private firm that regularly employs him to do such work; but that a meddlesome fellow who knows hardly anything of old Indian ways should presume to go outside the proper limits of his duties and volunteer suggestions for the public good, this intolerable excess of zeal is naturally felt to be a gross insult to the whole Department. There is no saying where matters may end unless such a firebrand as Mr. Aitken,—who has the audacity not merely to prepare plans for docks, but to take soundings of his own in order to prove the correctness of his opinions, and to refute the arguments for the solemn decision Government came to six years ago not to have docks in Moody Bay,—be at once and effectually extinguished. There can, accordingly, be no doubt that every effort will be secretly made to depreciate and ridicule the scheme so skilfully designed and so admirably recommended to public favour by Mr. Aitken in his excellent and convincing letter to Government. It rests with Sir Bartle Frere, who in his speech at Kennery last Saturday expressed his anxiety that this question should be thoroughly discussed, not to allow the Government engineers the privilege of conducting their part of the controversy in a perfectly private and confidential way. If they have anything to urge against Mr. Aitken's scheme, let them be compelled to submit their views to the ordeal of public criticism, and we have no fear of the result. But, if the challenge which Mr. Crawford offers in Mr. Aitken's name be not accepted, if the Public Works Department, shrinking from open opposition, still continues to "hint a fault and hesitate dislike" in private conversation or in anonymous articles and letters written to order, the only conclusion the public can come to is that Government, for some mysterious reason or other, will not listen to the recommendations of any independent engineer for the improvement of Bombay harbour. As to the Joint Stock Companies which are disposed to coalesce with the Public Works Department against Mr. Aitken, we hope that the Chamber of Commerce, to which the Governor pointedly referred the commercial question whether the Docks are really wanted by the trade of the port, will no longer be silent on a point so important to the welfare of the whole mercantile community, or allow to pass uncontradicted the assertions of interested partisans that Wet Docks are quite unnecessary in Bombay Harbour.

Nor ought the Chamber to refrain from giving utterance to an emphatic opinion on what may fairly be called the political question, whether the Docks, if the necessity for their existence be established, should be executed by a private Company or by a Corporation such as the proposed Harbour Trust consisting of representatives of all the various classes interested in the progress of our trade. It will soon be given out that the merchants of Bombay have no opinions of their own and no public spirit, if they do not as a body protest against the assumption that every speculator who wishes to get a job done for his own benefit at the expense of the community is entitled to speak in their behalf and to bring fresh discredit on the once sacred name of private enterprize by making it synonymous with private greed. Here is a project which no one can deny has been put fairly and intelligently before the public; what has the Chamber of Commerce to say to it? Are the merchants—unmindful of the outcry already raised by the native traders of the place against the excessive charges on goods at the bunders of private monopolists—content to remain apathetic while this new scheme is wrecked, and to lose the last opportunity that may be offered them of resolutely endeavouring still to utilize the foreshore for the general advantage of the public? The Chamber must indeed have fallen on sadly degenerate days, if its leading men have not the sagacity to discover what an immense boon the creation of a Harbour Trust would be to the non-official classes in Bombay, not merely in relaxing the fetters on trade, but in helping us to achieve representative Government in this city, and to make Bombay every year more and more worthy of the exalted position to which she aspires and which we fondly believe she was destined by nature to attain.

THE law of honour has from time to time undergone modifications and reforms, till at last it has become so thoroughly changed that it certainly would not be recognised by those of old time who were its foster parents. Perhaps there are few characteristics of the advanced state of our civilization which indicate its great progress more clearly than the extinction of duelling, and the substitution for it of a reasonable code of behaviour. Great as has been the triumph of common sense during the last few years, we are nevertheless still imperfect in our social requirements, and cases often occur which are either unprovided for, or in which the proper line of conduct is hard to be discerned.

In the early stages of society, physical force has invariably reigned supreme, and is indeed still the *ultima ratio regum*, but the influence of time is constantly exerted to supplant physical force, and to exalt in its place moral power; right rather than might. History is filled with duels on a large scale, between nations, and many doubt if the world will ever be so civilized that wars and rumours of wars shall no longer fill the earth. We think the submission of England to Brazil under arbitration a year or two ago one of the finest instances of real progress in common sense and justice we know of, and it forms a striking contrast to the behaviour of Prussia and Austria towards Denmark. But we do not propose to enter into a historical retrospect of the deeds of nations; we simply intend to show roughly how our code of honour has grown up, and in what particulars it is still defective.

The practice of single combat is probably as old as the invention of weapons; indeed, if we take into account the fatal struggle between Cain and Abel, much older. The restrictions of honour, however, seem to have been the product of a later age. In the earlier days of civilization there was little difference between killing and assassinating; as long as the obnoxious individual was put out of the way, it mattered little whether the deed was accomplished in even combat or by stealth. With the palmy days of chivalry came the reaction, came reverence for women, and a sense of fairness in fighting. When causes were tried in public with great pomp and circumstance by ordeal of battle, it naturally followed that duelling was reduced to a system, and regular laws established for the guidance of the opponents, to violate which was to incur the contempt and reprobation of all society. The fair sex appear to be invariably associated in some way with valour. Sir Edwin Landseer has given to the public some magnificent delineations of contests between the males of certain noble species, and the same kind of thing obtained in the days of knight errantry and chivalry. A beautiful lady was usually fought for by her admirers, and usually fell to the lot of the successful warrior. By degrees, however, the ladies acquired more independence, and, discovering that the hardest hitter did not always make the best husband, contrived to upset this order of things. Still duels were generally connected in some way with women, though gambling disputes and drunken frays carried off many a tall fellow. In time the art of fencing was carried to such perfection that a first rate and known swordsman might practically insult and tyrannise over all his inferiors in the art with impunity; this was felt by society at large to be an intolerable nuisance, and it is probable that, had duelling depended entirely on the rapier, it would have gone out of fashion at a much earlier date. The introduction of the pistol as a duelling weapon unfortunately gave this mode of settling disputes a fresh lease, for it removed the great superiority of skill possessed by some with the small sword. The best shot in the world was just as liable to be hit at twelve paces as another, while there was always the possibility of being shot through the body by even an unpractised marksman. Public opinion, however, steadily progressed, and duelling fell more and more into disfavour; it lasted longer in France than in England, and indeed this mode of settling differences is still to be heard of in that land of glory, though for all practical purposes it may be considered extinct. Having thus abrogated the ancient remedy for injuries, what has modern civilization given us in its place?

We have now two ways of obtaining redress, one applicable only to certain classes, and another which all may practise. The former being *puisson* of the aggressor; the latter, generally the law.

Looking at the matter from this point of view we may divide society into two classes, viz.: those who are dependent on Government, on Companies, or on their employers for the means of obtaining their living and position, and to whom loss of office or appointment is either ruin or great injury; and those who are independent in their means and to whom the smiles or frowns of the world signify little or nothing. Disputes or contentions between two members of the former class are comparatively easy to settle; the aggrieved reports the circumstances of the case to his superior, who communicates the particulars to the superior of the aggressor, who is called upon to furnish his statement of the matter; if necessary, evidence is collected and the matter settled on its merits; the injured party is considered to have pursued the proper course, and to have defended his honour satisfactorily. One of three things must have happened; either both parties have been in the wrong, or the injurer is forced to make suitable reparation, or is held to be justified in his conduct; should the first occur, both will be reprimanded or otherwise punished; if the second, the aggressor has to apologize or pay a penalty of some sort; in the third instance, the person who has been treated with deserved contumely suffers. In any case, refusal to comply with the decision of the superiors entails expulsion and there is no further question of defending or regaining honour. Should one of the independent class be insulted or annoyed by one of the dependent class, he lays the matter before the proper authority in the same, and his redress is assured.

So far all seems clear and simple; but now, suppose that one of the independent persons insults a member of the other class, what redress has the latter? Suppose two independent persons quarrel, what redress has the aggrieved? As we said before, the law is supposed to be sufficient to protect both person and honour; but, unfortunately, there are very many cases where law cannot interfere. Thus if a man walk up to another and call him a snob or a fool, what should the latter do? The natural answer is, knock the fellow down, and if hauled up for assault the fine will be slight, on account of the provocation. But if the "fellow" be a big man and the injured party a little one, the knocking down is apt to be on the wrong side, and in any case, however pardonable the resort to physical force may be, it is not a strictly proper method of encountering insolence. The fact is that the law affords no remedy whatever for a multitude of insults and annoyances, and these are the very things which duelling was latterly used to repress. We all remember the duel in *Esmond*; where two gentlemen wished for an ostensible reason to fight; one upset the candle and the other said he was "awkward;" this was considered sufficient to justify a combat to the death. Our modern system certainly breaks down here; it has indeed done excellent service in abolishing the absurdity of bloodshed about trifles, when the wrong man has as frequently suffered as the right one, but it has not finished its task. The recent instance of Lieutenant Brand is much to the point and has, in truth, suggested the course of thought we have just been pursuing. That officer is amenable to the Admiralty, who at once ruin him by expulsion from the service, on account of the ungentlemanly nature of his letters to Mr. Buxton. Now had one of the Jamaica landowners written in the same strain, what remedy would Mr. Buxton have had? He would scarcely have got any jury to consider the letters as seriously threatening ones, and for the insult he would have obtained no redress. The matter happened to be of sufficient public interest to appear in the columns of the *Times*, and thus Mr. Buxton could have exposed his adversary, even had he been a civilian. If on the other hand a Jamaica planter had come over to England, and, walking up to Mr. Buxton in the street, had called him a liar and a coward, Mr. Buxton would not have improved his position materially by advertising the circumstance in the papers. The difficulty must be clear to all, and we are forced to confess that we are unable to see any satisfactory solution of it. The only moral we can deduce from the deficiency in modern regulation is, that it is best to avoid quarrels as long as possible, and to extract as much virtue as possible from an "if"; and this is by no means a satisfactory conclusion.

THE Byculla Club Ball has been fixed for Thursday, 7th February, and the dinner to H. E. Sir Bartle Frere for the 14th of the same month.

WE regret that, by an oversight, we supposed the Reuter's telegram in yesterday's paper referring to the Commercial Bank to have been dated the 21st instant. It was despatched from London on the 9th, and must therefore relate to the original resolution of the liquidators to declare a dividend of 11s., which has since been reduced to 6s. 8d. in consequence of the failure of remittances from Bombay.

WE understand that a Sacred Concert will be given at Altamont, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere, on the evening of the 11th of February, in aid of the Cathedral Choir and Organ Funds. There is a considerable sum of money still owing for the new organ, which was lately put up in the Cathedral, and as it is desirable that the debt should be paid off, the Cathedral Choir have given their services for that occasion with the view of having the debt wiped off. No doubt those interested in the improvement of the devotional part of the Church service will liberally respond to the present praiseworthy effort to extinguish the liability, and ladies and gentlemen cannot do better than keep themselves free from engagements for the evening named. Bombay has the presence of a talented Operatic Company whose labours unfortunately are not very well patronised; nevertheless, it is here, and discoursing sweet secular music to all who are willing to listen. The Choir will not bring itself in any way into comparison with the Company, and the selections to be made for the Concert will consist chiefly of sacred music. We trust that the laudable object of the Concert will be amply secured.

THE *Englishman*:—Wearied out with the state of affairs at Garden Reach, the Supreme Government has at length made a representation to the Secretary of State on the extravagance of the ex-King of Oudh, and pointed out that his incumbrances are of such a character as to call for the interference of the Viceroy, a measure to which the sanction of Lord Cranborne has accordingly been requested.

THE same:—We are glad to find that the conversion of Enfield rifles into the Snider breech-loader is, as regards the wants of our troops in India, to be carried out in the arsenals and armouries of this country, and that, when the last mail left England, a good deal of the requisite machinery to be used in the transformation had been embarked. The admirable simplicity of the new weapon renders the work of conversion by no means difficult or complicated, and after the machinery shall have arrived, the hundred thousand breech loaders, which it is intended to prepare for service in this country, ought to be issued without much delay. The cartridges for the new weapon can, we believe, also be manufactured in India, and, as they are not liable to be injured by any changes of climate, we shall soon, here, be self-dependent as regards our small army and ammunition supply.

THE same:—If the large passenger ships from England round the Cape, which annually make the voyage to and from Calcutta, are to any great extent dependent for their profits and prosperity on the conveyance of military officers and troops, which they have hitherto carried out and home, it is time that their owners should now carefully consider "the situation"; as, so far as human judgment can foresee, the troops now going home to England from India are the last that will ever double the Cape in sailing vessels. The trade and its emoluments are at an end. These fine ships, and their owners and consignees, have, as a general rule, done their work well, and we regret the loss to them of a lucrative portion of their carrying trade; but the times are changed, steam has at last superseded canvass in the conveyance of troops to and from India; and, in this respect, their occupation is gone.

The five large new troop steamers for the Overland route are fast being got ready in England, and will commence running in the autumn of these magnificent vessels have been constructed, it is the liberal and considerate intention of the Government at home to grant passages to and from India to as many military officers, not belonging to the regiments embarked, as can be conveniently accommodated, and at very moderate rates. We hear, in a letter from England, that the cost of a passage by these steamers, for officers not belonging to the regiments embarked, will be £40 from England to Bombay, with three shillings and six pence table-money for every day at sea. We are inclined to believe that this statement is not very far off the mark; and, if this be the case, an officer would get out to India, or home, for, say, £60, including petty expenses and Egypt transit. These passages will be a real boon to military officers; and we are glad to be able to give the item of intelligence here published, pending the app

their names; as one gentleman had upwards of 100 proxies in his possession (Captain Henry of the P. and O. Company). He would therefore propose that the rules now read be adopted as the rules of the corps.

Mr. G. Norman seconded the resolution.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that the next point for their consideration was the appointment of a proper person as Commandant.

Captain Henry, therefore, rose again and said that it was important that they should have a popular officer to command the corps. The gentleman who he intended to propose was not only popular, but was a first rate soldier—Major General Harry Rivers. (Cheers.) He would therefore propose that Major General Harry Rivers should be elected as Commandant of the Corps.

The Chairman informed the meeting that General Rivers had been spoken to on the matter and had consented to accept the appointment if elected.

This proposition was seconded by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

The Chairman next informed the meeting that application had been made to Government for drill instructors and for an adjutant, but in consequence of the matter having been necessarily referred to the Adjutant General, some little delay had taken place, but it was expected that a reply would be received daily. It would be necessary for the companies—as soon as they were formed—to meet together for the purpose of appointing their officers. There remained nothing more to do now than for the gentlemen present to enrol their names in the companies of which there would be four, one in the Fort, one at Colaba, two at Mazagon or Byculla. The Chairman added, that he believed that Government would be influenced in the appointment of an adjutant by the meeting naming some officer qualified for the appointment, he would therefore suggest that they should name one at the present meeting.

Captain Henry said that a number of his brother Volunteers had mentioned the subject to him, and, in consequence, it had been talked over, and he was now in a position to suggest that a gentleman in every way qualified should be recommended for the appointment. He alluded to Mr. Walter Phillip Walsh, (late of the 32nd Regiment) who had sometime since resigned the service. This gentleman held a first class certificate from Hythe as an instructor of musketry, was of an affable disposition and every way qualified to fill the appointment. He would therefore move that Mr. W. P. Walsh should be recommended to Government for the appointment of adjutant to the corps.

Major Kerr seconded the resolution.

Mr. Tippet informed the meeting that Mr. Walsh had been connected with the Volunteer movement at home, in the north of England, where he had been very successful as an instructor of musketry. He would therefore recommend him as being well adapted for the appointment.

The Chairman then put the proposition to the meeting when it was carried.

A large number of gentlemen came forward and enrolled their names.

The uniform suggested by the Committee consisted of a rifle green tunic with black braid and scarlet facings, trowsers of the same material with scarlet stripes, and forage cap with scarlet band.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman, which closed the business.

FORT POLICE COURT.—25TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

A LEGGAR AT RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—Balla Moroba was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, Rs. 18-8-0, the property of Gopall Bappoo.

Last night the prosecutor went to the Boree Bander station with the view to proceed to Poona by the G. I. P. Railway. The prisoner, who met him on the road, volunteered his good offices in guiding him to the station and procuring a ticket to Poona. Prosecutor paid him the money for a third-class ticket, and prisoner, after going to the ticket-office, to which he assured the prosecutor strangers had no admission without permission, returned with a ticket which he said was for Poona. He then tried to hurry prosecutor into a carriage, telling him that the train was about to start. A policeman, who was watching what took place, stopped the parties, and on questing which was the prisoner, the fraud which the latter had perpetrated became apparent. The ticket he had given to prosecutor was for Coorla, and he had pocketed the difference of the prosecutor's money.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months.

DETENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES.—Rehmatoola Heerjee, Mahomed Shanjee, and Jan Mahomed Jeeva were brought up from remand yesterday; the first two charged with house breaking by night and theft of sixty gold and silver watches of the value of Rs. 3,000, and four currency notes for Rs. 100 each, the property of Goolam Hoosein Soolaimanjee; and the third with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

Mr. Lynch appeared for the third prisoner.

Dayee Gungabee said: I am a police inspector and do duty in the Fort, where I reside. On the morning of Sunday, the 13th instant, the prosecutor reported to me that a robbery of watches, chains, &c. of the value of about three thousand rupees, and four Government currency notes for Rs. 100 each, had been committed in his shop. I went to his shop where he showed me these two padlocks (produced in Court,) which he said he had found lying on a plank in front of the shop door. He also showed me a glass case in which he said he had kept the watches, &c., and also a small box in which the notes had been kept. On Saturday, the 19th inst., in consequence of information I received, I took the prisoner Jan Mahomed Jeeva, the servant of the prosecutor, to Chuckla. I there arrested the first two prisoners, whom Pestonjee recognised as persons who were in the habit of frequenting his master's shop. I afterwards took them to their houses, which I searched. Nothing was found in the house of the second prisoner. These three watches (produced in Court) were found in a box in the house of the first prisoner, who then confessed that he and the second prisoner had committed the robbery. He also established the fact of the property had been deposited with one Jan Khoja and that the inside works of some of the watches had been thrown into a well. The second prisoner afterwards stated that two watches and a chain were with a woman in the keeping of the first prisoner. They then pointed out to me the well into which parts of some of the watches were thrown. I placed a guard upon the well. These watches and chain (produced in Court) were brought to me by the jemadar Cassum Ally, and were recognised by Pestonjee as his master's property. On the 20th instant the prisoners pointed out the third, whom I arrested. He said a bundle, containing silver watch cases, six watches, one gold and five silver, and other watch cases had been kept with him by the other prisoners. He produced all these articles which Pestonjee identified as the property of his master. I had the well searched by a diver, but nothing was found. The property before the Court was recognised and claimed by the prosecutor.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which His Worship committed the prisoners to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.—Shaik Munnoo Shaik Babun and Narayen Wittoo were charged with theft of gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 344, the property of Gunnoo Tookram, a sepoy. The second prisoner was a servant of the prosecutor. On the 23rd inst. the first prisoner went to prosecutor's house and after some conversation the prisoners and the prosecutor went to the bungalow, No. 9, where they took supper. Prosecutor felt giddy and went and slept in his house. The two prisoners also slept there. The next morning prosecutor missed his ornaments and found both the prisoners gone. The ornaments were afterwards found in the possession of the prisoners, who were arrested on a report being made to the police.

His Worship, after examining several witnesses for the prosecution, committed the prisoners to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.—Rama Laxmon, a sepoy in the service of Messrs. Graham and Co., was charged with stealing four English sovereigns, the property of the firm.

Mr. Pells, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Pells, appeared for the prosecution.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to receive twenty-five stripes.

The same prisoner was charged with being in possession of a purse, a coat, a shawl, and other articles, which might be reasonably suspected to have been stolen from Messrs. Graham and Co., and failing to account how he got them. He was also convicted of this offence and sentenced to rather rigorous imprisonment for four months.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 24th January 1867.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

Central Bank of Western India vs. Sewlall Hazarecmull and others.

On the 10th December last the case of the Central Bank vs. Sewlall Hazareemull, Bholanath Munsookroy, and Hurdavidass Bajooram, Hindoo merchants, carrying on business in Bombay in partnership, came on for hearing, the suit being for the recovery of Rs. 39,069-10 and interest on Rs. 38,837, at six and a half per cent. per annum from the 13th November last until date of decree, balance of principal and interest due by the defendants to the plaintiffs for, and in respect of their promissory note for Rs. 43,000, for value received dated 4th October last, and the account of which the said defendants had paid Rs. 4,163. The second defendant Bholanath Munsookroy did not defend the suit, and on the affidavit of Jeejeey Thackersey, Mr. Justice Westropp issued a warrant under which the said Bholanath Munsookroy was arrested, as it appeared to the Court that he was about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, and proceed to Europe for the purpose of avoiding the plaintiffs. The said defendant when proceeded against denied his liability on the ground that he had never been a partner in the firm of Hurdavidass Bundavidass, and that he only conducted the affairs of the firm for his brother-in-law, the first defendant. As leave had not been obtained to defend, judgment was given against Bholanath Munsookroy, with the other defendants.

On behalf of Bholanath Munsookroy an application was afterwards made to the Court by Dr. Reid, to set aside the execution as against that defendant and the plaintiffs were thereupon called on to show cause why the execution should not be set aside against him, and why he should not have leave to appear and defend the suit and put in a written statement.

Dr. Reid (with whom was Mr. McCulloch) applied to-day to have the rule *nisi* which had been granted made absolute. The learned counsel argued the case at some length, and read the affidavit of Bholanath Munsookroy (now a prisoner under the Judge's warrant). It stated that the allegation that he was a partner in the firm was wholly untrue, and that he was not and never had been partner in such firm. That he and Sewlall Hazareemull, who were both natives of Bissawoo, Central India, where in 1863 they were residing, and when at the request of the said Sewlall Hazareemull he wrote one or two letters on behalf of the said Sewlall to the firm of Hurdavidass Buldavidass in Bombay. That one of the letters referred to the partnership which was started on the footing of such letters and the replies thereto whereunder the share of Sewlall was fixed at six annas, and that of the firm of Hurdavidass Buldavidass at the remaining ten annas. That in the beginning of 1864, he (Bholanath Munsookroy) proceeded to Indore and there joined the Marwarree firm of Sittaram Nundlall, of which he took the management. That whilst so engaged he did, at the request of the firm of Hurdavidass Buldavidass, undertake the management of some opium business for them for which they undertook to pay him Rs. 500 a year besides a small outlay for expenses. That about four months ago he came to Bombay for the purpose of doing some business for himself, and with such object used to sit in the shop of Bholaram Nursingdass. That since his (deponent's) arrival in Bombay he had been assisting Sewlall Hazareemull who proposed to file a suit against the two brothers Hurdavidass Bajooram and Buldavidass Bajooram for the purpose of having the partnership accounts taken and for the dissolution of the partnership. That he had been informed and believed that the promissory note sued upon in this suit was passed by the said two brothers, or one of them, after Sewlall Hazareemull had stopped the partnership business. He (deponent) was informed and believed that the said two brothers had been communicating and co-operating with the plaintiffs in obtaining his (deponent's) arrest and committal, and that the real object of such co-operation was to discourage and dissuade the said Sewlall Hazareemull from bringing the proposed suit, and to force him to leave Bombay and return to his native country. That he did not know why leave to defend this suit was not applied for on his behalf unless it was that it did not occur to his former attorney. Mr. W. H. Thacker, that such a course was necessary. That from the first, after his arrest and before the Honourable Judge in chambers, he declared he was not a partner in the said firm, but he was not able at the time to bring evidence to prove his statement.

In another affidavit Bholanath Munsookroy said that when he was served with the summons in this case under Act V. of 1856, he was in custody and being unable personally to the conduct of his defence, the same was taken up by some friends who instructed Mr. Thacker; but by some mistake no application was made under the provisions of the said Act for leave to oppose and defend the suit on his behalf; and on the 10th December, when the case was called on for hearing, counsel who had been instructed to appear and state his defence was not allowed to address the Court in his behalf in the absence of leave to appear and defend, and a decree was passed *ex parte* against him (deponent) and the other two defendants. That he had not and never had any interest whatever in the promissory note or in the proceeds thereof; and that he had a *bona fide* defence to the suit on its merits.

An affidavit made by Hurdavidass Bajooram, a partner in the defendants' firm, alleged that Bholanath Munsookroy had been a partner in the firm for the last three years; and the transactions of several letters, tending to show that the defendant had exercised acts of partnership, were appended thereto.

Dr. Reid contended that under the 4th section of Act V. of 1866, which enacted that "After decree the High Court may under special circumstances set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it shall seem reasonable to the Court so to do, and in such terms as to the Court may seem just, the Court would give leave to defend in this case.

Mr. McCulloch in following, assumed that the failure to apply for leave to amend was owing to the want of knowledge on the part of the native clerk who had charge of the case.

Mr. Pigot having argued,

His Lordship, in giving his decision, confessed it was with reluctance that he gave the applicant an opportunity of setting up a defence; but upon grounds which had been stated by Mr. McCulloch he thought he ought to do so. He felt that it would be a great hardship to make this man suffer, to the extent of having to pay Rs. 40,000, perhaps unjustly, as defendant in this suit, in consequence of what he alleged to have been ignorance on the part of his legal adviser—ignorance which he (His Lordship) hoped was of so uncommon a description that it might fairly fall within the designation of "special circumstances" under the 4th section of the Act. The learned counsel on the other side for the applicant wished to set up was, that he was not a partner,—a defence very frequently resorted to in this Court, and one easy to make and very difficult to disprove. Indeed he only remembered one instance in his own experience where this defence had been sustained. But in the absence of any legal authority distinctly branding it as a frivolous and vexatious defence, and under the special circumstances which had been stated, he would regard this as the case of a man who had come within the specified time and stated that he had a good defence to set up. If he had appeared within seven days, as required by the Act, and stated on affidavit that he was not a partner, he would—whatever opinion the Court might form from the nature of the plea—have been allowed to come in and defend, the defence not having been brought within the category of vexatious and frivolous defences. Then, why was it that he had not made the requisite application within the seven days? The only cause assigned was ignorance of the law on the part of the attorney. Well, he hoped this was so special an ignorance that it could never be drawn into precedent; and as he felt there would be very great hardship inflicted on the applicant if he was deprived of the power of setting up his defence, and left to sue his attorney for negligence, he was disposed on the whole to treat this as a case falling under the words "under special circumstances" in sec. 4.

The Court ordered that execution should be stayed as against the applicant, and that he should have leave to appear to defend the suit as regards himself, on the condition that he should pay all the costs of the plaintiffs up to and including the present application.

DOES A WINDING UP ORDER STAY THE REALIZATION OF ATTACHED PROPERTY?

MR. HOWARD applied upon a rule *nisi*, on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit of *Ritchie, Stewart, & Co.* vs. *The Kattyawar Trading Co. (Limited)*, to the effect that one Ruttonjee Roopjee Mody should be directed to pay to the plaintiffs a debt of Rs. 12,000 which was due to the defendants and which had been attached under a decree given in the suit.

The Judge: There has been a winding up order made in regard to this Company, and does that not operate to stay proceedings? The order was made on the 21st January.

Mr. Howard: It is for my learned friends to show cause—not for me.

Mr. Dunbar, on behalf of the widow of Ruttonjee Roopjee Mody, contended that all proceedings were stayed by the winding up order.

The Judge said the order had been made in the form prescribed in the New Rules, which did not in terms direct a stay of proceedings; but it had appeared to him, on making the order, that by the operation of sec. 108 of the Companies Act such an order of itself would stay proceedings.

Mr. Howard did not dispute that proceedings in a suit would be stayed, but he contended that this was not a proceeding in a suit. He referred to a judgment, under the Act of 1857, given by the Chief Justice in the case of *Narayen Shanjee* vs. *Guzerat Trading Co.*, and *Motiram Dulputram* vs. *the same*, where, he said, it had been decided that the mere realizing of an attachment was not such a proceeding as was stayed. The learned counsel stated that the decree in this suit was pronounced on 9th October, and that the debt in question was attached by prohibitory order on the 1st December. Subsequently came the winding up order as already stated. It would thus be seen that the attachment itself had been made, and that only the realization of it remained to be effected.

The Judge asked Mr. Dunbar what particular interest his client had in appearing in this matter.

Mr. Dunbar said his client was a shareholder in the Kattyawar Trading Company, and that the debt was due in respect of calls. He stated that the prohibitory order was not an attachment, but was rather of the nature of an injunction, for it merely prohibited the debtor from making payment "to any person whatsoever until the further order of the Court." On Monday last the Court had ordered that the Company should be wound up under the supervision of the Court; and he contended that the effect of that order, under sec. 108, was, that "no suit or other proceeding should be proceeded with except with the leave of the Court."

The Judge: That is the opinion I expressed.

Mr. Green addressed the Court on behalf of the Company.

The Judge, in giving his decision, said: The point appears to me, I confess, too clear for argument, but it is one which is in some respects important and which may occur again in practice. Section 108 of Act X. of 1858 is to this effect, that when an order has been made for winding up a Company under the Act no suit or other proceeding shall be proceeded with except with leave of the Court; and the question which has been raised is, whether an attachment of a debt under sec. 236 of the Code, by a written order prohibiting the creditor from receiving and the debtor from making payment of the debt until the further order of the Court, is a proceeding within the meaning of the words used in section 108 of Act X. of 1866. I confess it appears to me almost too clear for argument that it is—on the plain ground that section 236 of the Code contemplates that before the property is realized, and while the matter is still proceeding, a further proceeding must be taken in it. That further proceeding is an application to the Court under sec. 242 or 243 with the view of obtaining from the Court an order for the realization of the debt attached; and it appears to me that the application for that further order constitutes a proceeding in a proceeding, and therefore that it comes within the words of the Act, directing that no proceeding shall be proceeded with except with leave of the Court.

The application was dismissed with costs.

SPORTING.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—In addition to the usual POOL TARGET, two SWEEPSTAKES will be shot for on SATURDAY the 26th at the Worlee Butts.

1st. A Sweepstake at 400 and 600 yards, 5 Shots each. Any rifle, any position. Entrance Rs. 2.

2nd. Sweepstake at 200 yards. 5 shots each. Any Rifle, Hythe position. Entrance Rs. 1.

To commence at 3 P. M.

H. GAMBLE, Director R. A. W. I.

A BILL FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY CANTONMENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following Bill is published in a supplement to the *Government Gazette* of yesterday:—

Preamble.—Whereas it is expedient to make provision for regulating the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and the superintendence of Police and Conservancy, for protecting the public health, within the limits of Military Cantonments, and for laying down local Rules and Regulations to be enforced within such limits; it is enacted as follows:—

I. *Parts of certain Regulation repealed.*—The parts of the Regulation in the Schedule hereunannexed set forth, are hereby repealed to the extent in the said Schedule declared.

II. *Criminal jurisdiction of a Cantonment Magistrate.*—When any person shall be invested by the Government under the provisions of Section XXIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of any Military Cantonment, such person shall be styled the Cantonment Magistrate, and within the limits of such Cantonment shall, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District, in which such Cantonment is situate, exercise the powers of a Magistrate as defined in the said Code, for the purpose of disposing of all cases arising within such Cantonment which the Magistrate of the District might dispose of, and for the commitment for trial before the Court of Session of the District or place in which such Cantonment is situate, of any person charged with any offence triable before the Court of Session, or for which the person charged shall appear to deserve a more severe sentence than a Magistrate is competent under the said Code of Criminal Prodedure to award.

III. *Cantonment Magistrate to exercise the powers of a Magistrate.*—The Cantonment Magistrate shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate within its meaning and for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

IV. *Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.*—When any person shall be invested by the Government under the provisions of Section XXIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class within the limits of any Military Cantonment such person shall be styled the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, and shall be subject to the Rules laid down for subordinate Magistrates in the said Code.

V. *The Police Force in a Cantonment to be part of the general Police Force of the Bombay Presidency.—Administration of Police within Cantonments.*—The Police Force employed in any Military Cantonment shall be deemed to be part of the general Police Force of the Bombay Presidency, and subject to all Laws and Regulations applicable to such general Police Force for the time being. The administration of the Police within the limits of any Cantonment in which there shall be a Cantonment Magistrate shall be vested in a Station Superintendent, subject to the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer of such Cantonment.

VI. *Service and execution through Cantonment Magistrate, of process issued by Commanding Officer of a Cantonment.* The Commanding Officer of a Cantonment may send any process requiring service or execution by any means not immediately at his disposal, to the Chief Police Officer in the Cantonment for service or execution through the Cantonment Police, and it shall be the duty of the said Chief Police Officer to serve or execute such process in the same manner as if it had been issued by the Cantonment Magistrate, and subject to the same rules.

VII. *Government may make Rules and Regulations to provide for certain matters hereinafter mentioned; the same to be general or special.*—The Government shall have power to make Rules and Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of any other law in force to provide within the limits of any Military Cantonment, for the matters hereinafter mentioned, and from time to time to repeal, or alter, such Rules and Regulations. The Rules and Regulations made under this Section may be general for all Military Cantonments in the Territories under the Government making the same, or special for any one or more of such Cantonments, according as the Government shall direct.

VIII. *Rules and Regulations to be confirmed by Governor General in Council.*—No Rule or Regulation made or altered under the last preceding Section shall have effect until the same shall have been confirmed by the Governor General of India in Council. A copy of every such Rule and Regulation when so confirmed, in English and in the Vernacular language chiefly in use, shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the Office of the Cantonment Magistrate, or in such other place as the Government or the Commanding Officer may direct.

IX. *For what matters Rules and Regulations may provide.*—Rules and Regulations made under Section VII. of this Act may provide—

1st.—For regulating, in cases in which the land within the limits of the Cantonment is the property of Government, and the occupation and use of which by private persons is only permissive, the conditions under which such occupation or use shall be allowed, and under which the Government may resume possession of such land, and under which compensation shall be given to persons occupying or using the land so resumed.

2nd.—For maintaining proper registers of immoveable property within the limits of the Cantonment, and for providing for the registration of transfers of such property.

3rd.—For regulating the manner in which houses within the limits of the Cantonment shall be obtainable for purchase or hire, when necessary, for the accommodation of Military Officers.

4th.—For regulating the management and expenditure of any funds made available by law, or by the Government for the purpose of public improvements within the limits of the Cantonment, or for carrying out any Rules and Regulations passed under this Section, and the appointment of the necessary servants and establishments.

5th.—For the definition and prohibition of public nuisances.

6th.—For the maintenance generally of the Cantonment in a proper sanitary condition; for the prevention and cure of disease; for the management and regulation of the public roads, of conservancy, and drainage; for the regulation and inspection of public and private necessaries, urinals, oess-pools, drains, and all places in which filth or rubbish is deposited; of slaughter-houses, public markets, burials and burning grounds, and all offensive or dangerous trades and occupations.

7th.—For inspecting and controlling houses of ill-fame, for preventing the spread of venerial disease.

8th.—For the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs, or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use.

9th.—For the execution and promotion of works of public utility and convenience.

10th.—For the registration of deaths, and for making and recording observations and facts important for the public health and interests.

11th.—For the imposition of penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any Rule or Regulation made under Section VII. of this Act, and for declaring what persons shall make the preliminary inquiry into, or take cognizance of any breach of such Rules and Regulations, the manner in which the investigation shall be conducted. Provided that no penalty so imposed shall exceed a fine of fifty rupees, or imprisonment for eight days with or without labour.

X. *Trial of breaches of Rules and Regulations.*—Breaches of any Rule or Regulation made under Section VII. of this Act shall be triable by Cantonment Magistrate when there is such an Officer; but the local Government may vest any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, or any other person, with powers to try such breaches, and authorize such person to exercise such powers independently of the Cantonment Magistrate. The Magistrate of the District shall have no control over the Cantonment Magistrate, or over any Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, or any other person invested with such powers as hereinaforesaid.

XI. *Amount of fine imposed how to be levied.*—In every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine for the breach of any Rule or Regulation made under Section VII. of this Act, the amount may in case of non-payment be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property of the offender) which may be found within the limits of the Cantonment.

XII. *Imprisonment in case of amount not being levied.*—If no such property sufficient for the payment of the fine can be found, the offender shall be liable to be imprisoned without labour for any term not exceeding one month.

XIII. *Place of imprisonment.*—The Imprisonment under Section IX. or Section XII. of this Act may be, if without labour, in the Civil Jail, and if with labour, in the Criminal Jail of the District.

XIV. *Prosecutions, &c., under other Regulations, &c., not barred by this Act.*—Nothing in this Act nor in any Rule or Regulation made under Section VII. thereof shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other Regulation or Act for any offence punishable under this Act, or from being liable under any other Regulation or Act to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by this Act. Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

XV. *For protection of the health of the troops Rules and Regulations made under the 7th Clause of Section IX. may be extended beyond limits of Cantonments.*—Whenever it shall appear necessary for the protection of the health of the troops in any Military Cantonment, it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council to extend to any place outside the limits of such Military Cantonment, and in the vicinity of such Cantonment, all or any of the Rules and Regulations made for such Cantonment, under Clause 7 of Section IX. of this Act, and to make any additional Rules and Regulations under the said Clause, and to define the limits around such Cantonment within which such Rules and Regulations or additional Rules and Regulations shall be in force.

XVI. *How penalties may be imposed and enforced for breach of Rules and Regulations in extended limits.*—When such Rules and Regulations, with any additional Rules or Regulations made as above, shall be extended under the last preceding Section to any place outside the limits of such Cantonment, it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council to provide, in the manner described in Clause 11 of Section IX. of this Act, for the imposition of penalties for the breach of such Rules and Regulations and for prescribing the manner in which and the persons by whom, breaches of such Rules and Regulations shall be inquired into or be cognizable.

XVII. *Courts, &c., to take judicial notice of Rules and Regulations made under this Act.*—All Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of all Rules and Regulations made under Section VII. or Section XV. of this Act.

XVIII. *Effect of Rules, &c., made under Section IX. of this Act in respect of Regulations, &c., previously in force.*—Whenever, in any Military Cantonment, Rules and Regulations have been made under Section VII. of this Act so much of any Regulation or Act as may be held to empower the Commanding Officer to make local Regulations regarding matters other than Military, shall cease to have any effect in such Cantonment, and all local Regulations for any Military Cantonment which may have been made before the promulgation of the Rules and Regulations for such Cantonment made under said Section VII. shall cease to have any effect. Provided that nothing in this Section shall be held to interfere with any Military authority vested in the said Commanding Officer under the Articles of War.

XIX. *Penalty for the unauthorized sale of spirituous liquor, &c., to certain persons in Cantonments.*—If within any Military Cantonment, or within any limits around such Cantonment prescribed by the local Government, any person not amenable to the Articles of War, or any Sutler, or Camp-follower, shall knowingly barter, sell, or supply, or offer or attempt to barter, sell, or supply any spirituous liquor, wine, or intoxicating drug to, or for the use of any European Soldier, or to or for the use of any European or Eurasian being a Camp-follower or a Soldier's wife, without a written license from the Officer Commanding, or from some person having sufficient authority from the Officer Commanding to grant such license, the person so bartering, selling, or supplying, or offering, or attempting to barter, sell, or supply such spirituous liquor, wine, or intoxicating drug as aforesaid, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or in the discretion of the Magistrate to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, or in lieu of such fine or imprisonment to the punishment of whipping, as prescribed for offences under Section II. of Act VI. of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*) subject to all the provisions of that Act.

XX. *Spirituous liquor, &c., to be confiscated in certain cases.*—If any person convicted of an offence under the last preceding Section shall be again convicted of an offence under that Section, any spirituous liquor, wine, or intoxicating drug within such Cantonment or limits, which at the time of the commission of such subsequent offence shall belong to or be in the possession of such person, shall, without further proof, be deemed to be in the possession of such person for the purpose of being supplied to European Soldiers contrary to the provisions of this Act, and shall be liable to be seized and confiscated.

XXI. *Penalty on certain persons having in their possession within Cantonments more than a certain quantity of spirituous liquor, &c., without a permit.*—If any Camp-follower or Military Pensioner, or the wife of the widow of any Soldier, Camp-follower, or Military Pensioner shall, within such Cantonment or limits remove, convey, or have, in his or her possession any quantity of spirituous liquor or wine exceeding one seer or quart, without a permit to be signed by the Officer in Command, or such other Officer as may be appointed by him to grant permits under this Act, every such person shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three calendar months: provided that nothing in this Section contained shall apply to any liquor brought into a Cantonment for the private use of any Commissioned Officer.

XXII. *Power of persons committing offence under Section XX. or Section XXI. and seizure of spirituous liquor, &c., in their possession.*—If any person subject to the provisions of this Act shall be found committing any offence contrary to Section XX. or Section XXI. of this Act, any Police Officer may immediately without warrant arrest such person, and also seize any spirituous liquor, wine, or intoxicating drug, together with any vessel containing the same, and any thing used for the purpose of removing, conveying, or concealing the same, which may be found in his possession, and shall thereupon without delay take such person, together with things so seized, before the Cantonment Magistrate or other Officer having jurisdiction to punish the offender.

XXIII. *Confiscation of intoxicating liquor, &c., in respect of which there may be a conviction, or which may be in possession of the party convicted.*—In case of a conviction for any offence under Section XX. or Section XXI. of this Act, the Cantonment Magistrate, or other Officer, may adjudge any liquor, wine, or intoxicating drug in respect of which the party shall be convicted, and any other spirituous liquor, wine, or intoxicating drug which shall be found in his possession at the time of committing the offence, and any vessel containing the same, together with anything used for the purpose of conveying, removing, or concealing the same or any part thereof, to be confiscated; and such Magistrate may order the whole or any part or parts of any fine imposed under this Act to be paid, as soon as the same shall be realized, to the person upon whose information such conviction shall take place, or to the Officer who shall have apprehended the offender, or seized any of the goods adjudged to be confiscated.

XXIV. *Property seized under this Act may be detained until party charged with offence is convicted or acquitted.—How to be disposed of.*—Anything seized under Section XXII. in respect of which any person shall be charged with an offence, may be ordered to be detained until the person in whose possession the same shall have been seized shall be convicted or acquitted of the offence charged. If the person shall be acquitted, anything so seized shall be restored; if he shall be convicted, such of the things only, if any, as shall not be adjudged by the Cantonment Magistrate or other Officer to be confiscated, shall be restored; the remainder shall be dealt with as confiscated.

XXV. *Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.*—The foregoing Section shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes, by recognized Medical Practitioners, Chemists, or Druggists.

XXVI. *Certain acts done by Cantonment Magistrates before the passing of this Act confirmed.*—All acts done previously to the passing of this Act by Cantonment Joint Magistrates, or by persons acting under their authority or otherwise in any Military Cantonment in pursuance of an order of Government, or which shall have been or shall be ratified by the Executive Government, are hereby confirmed and made valid; and all such Officers and persons as aforesaid are hereby indemnified and discharged from liability in respect of such acts.

XXVII. *Regulations and Acts inconsistent with this Act, when to cease to have effect in such Cantonment.*—From the date on which any Cantonment Magistrate shall begin to exercise jurisdiction under this Act in any Cantonment in the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay, so much of the Regulations and Acts for the time being in force in such part of the said Territories as is in any way inconsistent with or repugnant to any of the provisions of this Act shall cease to have effect in such Cantonment.

Number and date of Regulation.	What Code.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Reg. XXII. 1827.	Bombay	A Regulation to declare and define Military Authority in its relations to the Civil Power, and to the community at large.	Section 48, with the exception of the prohibition to the manufacture of spirituous liquors in Clause 1, Sections 49, 51, Clauses 2, 3, and 4 of Section 53, and Section 54.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects are the complete establishment of the Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction within Cantonments, and the introduction and enforcement of such peculiar local regulations as the circumstances of Troops and Cantonments require for order, for preservation of the Soldiers' health, for general sanitary purposes, or for ruling the rights of occupation of Cantonment Houses, and the doing this by the same means as those in force in the Cantonments under the immediate government of the Governor General of India in Council.

The reasons, are that the intended uniformity will simplify Legislative, Judicial, and Admiuistrative action, and that there are now no direct means for legally enforcing the needful regulative measures on all classes of Cantonment residents, and that, although Act XXII. of 1864, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, with which the present draft Act in great part corresponds, contains provision for its extension to the Bombay Presidency, if desired, yet this cannot conveniently be done because of the dependence of Act XXII. for part of its operation on other Acts not in force in the Bombay Presidency.

23rd January 1867. W. F. MARRIOTT.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR THE REVISION OF TARIFF VALUATIONS.

(From the Gazette of India.)

THE Committee assembled on the 15th of October 1866, and in accordance with the instructions issued for their guidance by the Governor General in Council, have directed their attention to the three points therein indicated—

1st.—The adjustment of a set of valuations applicable to India generally;

2nd.—A new classification and consolidation of the enumerated articles; and

3rd.—The removal to the free list of petty articles which neither yield, nor are likely to yield, any appreciable revenue.

2. The Committee have prepared, and have now the honour to submit, a table of valuations applicable to all ports in India.

3. For a few articles the values now assigned differ, to some extent, from the market rates prevailing in one or other of the three Presidencies; but as noticed by the former Committee in 1860, this difference has been traced, as a rule, to the fact that the trade in such articles has been large at the one port, and small at the other, the market rates of course varying accordingly. When any article, however, has been found in considerable quantities in more than one Presidency, with a wide difference in market rates the Committee have considered it best to exclude it altogether from the table of fixed valuations, and to place it in a separate *ad valorem* list hereto appended.

4. The values assigned to the important articles "cotton piece goods" and "twists" have received the special attention of the Committee. The Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras in considering that as, at present, the markets for cotton goods are in a very unsettled state, it is an inopportune time for fixing tariff values. Following the current rates, which are still very low, the values now assigned have been considerably reduced from the former tariff rates, and sufficient relief will thus be afforded to meet the immediate exigencies of the case. The Committee further desire specially to recommend that these values should be subjected, exceptionally to revision, as soon as the result of the American cotton crop for 1867 shall become known. A further and very marked change in the position of these important articles of trade will probably then occur, and the present state of the cotton market cannot, therefore, be taken as a guide in fixing the valuations, which will, ordinarily be followed until another general revision of the tariff.

5. The Committee also concur with the opinions specially expressed by the Chambers of Commerce at the three Presidencies, that the values hitherto fixed for copper, brass, and yellow metal have been too high, and they have accordingly made a suitable reduction, which by relieving this branch of trade, will probably lead to an increased consumption.

6. In regard to the 2nd point, the tariff now proposed has been drawn up in a tabular form, differing from that adopted in 1860, and affords in its alphabetical arrangement the means of ready and convenient reference to such articles as oils, seeds, metals, &c., being at the same time formed into distinct and complete groups. English names and English weights and measures have been introduced to the fullest possible extent. The entries in the column headed "class" correspond with the general classification table of enumerated articles, to which the attention of the Committee has also been requested by Government.

7. It has not been found necessary on this point to make any material alterations in the classification lately prepared by the Calcutta Collector of Customs, although the addition, in alphabetical order, of many articles not hitherto enumerated, has been found necessary. A copy of the list, as amended, is submitted with this report.

8. In regard to the 3rd and last point which the Committee were desired to consider, viz., "the removal to the free list of petty articles (not luxuries) which neither yield, nor are likely to yield, any appreciable revenue," a list is appended of a considerable number of petty articles which are recommended for transfer to the free list.* The revenue from each of these has amounted, in many cases, to scarcely Rs. 100, and in no case to more than Rs. 1,000 on the average of the last five years.

9. In addition to these petty articles, iron anchors, cables, and kentledge have been removed to the free list by the Committee, who consider that, although producing each more than Rs. 1,000 per annum, these are articles so absolutely necessary for the navigation of a ship that they should be exempt from taxation. "Lead thin sheets for tea canisters" have also been added to the free list, as they are imported solely for use in the Indian tea trade.

10. The principle upon which all former Customs Duties have been framed has been to declare a few staple and special articles of trade free, and then to enact that all other articles shall be dutiable. This of course renders every conceivable petty article (not specially exempt) liable to examination and duty, and is the very reverse of the principle adopted in England, where articles liable to duty are specified, and all others are declared to be free.

11. As a right step in this direction, the Committee recommend that all articles, which are neither mentioned in the tariff, nor in the "*ad valorem* list of dutiable articles," should be free. This measure, while it would not sacrifice any large amount of revenue, would add greatly to public convenience, would remove restrictions, and give encouragement to several branches of trade, and at the same time be a relief to the Custom Departments in each Presidency.

12. Thus far the Committee have strictly confined themselves to the instructions laid down by the Government of India for their guidance. They desire further to recommend a change in regard to the duties now levied on wines.

13. By Act XXV. of 1865 there has been an uniform duty of 1 Rupee per imperial gallon on the importation of wines of all sorts and descriptions. In the place of this, they would recommend a differential duty as per margin, involving an increase of 8 annas per imperial gallon on all champagnes, sparkling wines and liqueurs, leaving port, sherry, and Madeira as before at 1 Rupee, and reducing the duty one-half on all other wines. This would admit all clarets and all the light wines of France,

95. The establishment of a benefit-club upon sound principles would do much to lessen these evils. Such clubs could only be established by the hearty co-operation of employers and employed.

96. The Committee have no data on which to found an opinion as to the practicability of introducing them amongst the workmen on the railways and contenting themselves with indicating some of the benefits which might be expected to follow upon the establishment of a club. These would be—

1. Support to a specified amount during sickness.
2. Assistance for a limited period when work is interrupted.
3. A certain sum towards a passage to Europe when sickness disables a man for work.
4. Provision for a widow's return to Europe.
5. A certain sum towards the maintenance and education of orphan or fatherless children.

97. If these objects could only be partially secured by monthly payments from the covenanted and other operatives employed on a line of railroad, much would be done to diminish European pauperism, and at the same time to maintain the self-respect and independence of the men.

98 Your Committee therefore suggest, that the practicability of establishing a fund, to be managed as benefit-clubs in England are, under an Act of the legislature, for the above objects, by payments from European employed on railways, should receive the consideration of some experienced and benevolent men; and recommend the Government to appoint a committee for the purpose of reporting upon the practicability of the measure. Their attention might be especially directed to 18 and 19 Vic. Ch. 63, sec. IX., &c., and 21 and 22 Vic. Ch. 101, sec. IV., &c.

99. This fund, constituted under an Act of the legislature, would be a proper object for the chaplains throughout the Diocese to substitute for the temporary relief now given to destitute Europeans, and with the approbation of the Bishop they might every year appeal to their congregations to augment it.

100. For men in search of work and reduced to destitution the doors of the "Strangers' Home" in Bombay are open, and if European found destitute in any part of the country could be transferred direct to the Home, much of the evil of mendicancy would be prevented. All magistrates, it is thought, might be authorised to pass such paupers down at the public expense if the managers of the Home should be unwilling to bear the additional charge.

101 The suppression of European vagrancy cannot be effected without an Act of the legislature. The vagrants are either seamen, who, having been provided with a ship or passage at nominal wages to Europe, refuse to embark, and prefer begging in the streets of Bombay and wandering through the country, or landsmen, who refuse to work.

102. The law should provide for both. The seaman who refuses to work his passage home commits the same crime as the landsman who refuses to earn his daily bread, and on conviction be-fore a magistrate, they should alike suffer the punishment due to idle vagabonds. Your Committee think that "hard labour" should always form a part of the punishment for this offence, whatever be the term of imprisonment. On a third conviction for vagrancy the prisoner should be transferred to his own parish, or, if a native, to his country in Europe, as it is evident such men will only grow worse in this country.

103. To do would involve considerable expense either on the parish or on the State.

104. When the State brings out a soldier and discharges him at the completion of his service in this country, it is seldom done for all the option of returning to Europe, and if during the soldier's service he be discharged by sentence of court martial, he is carried back to Europe at the public expense. Artizans and mechanics in the employ of the state have not this option of return.

105. Summer and cold companies also import European labour on agreement, which usually stipulates for the return to Europe on completion of period of service, or in the event of sickness.

106. These contracts are frequently disregarded before the period of service is completed, and frequently also on the expiration of any judicial process. The case is that the employer has freed himself from the difficulty of returning his servant to Europe, and the servant has liberated himself from the control of his employer. The relaxation of public morality, by lowering the standard of engagements deliberately undertaken.

107. It would be a manifest interference with the liberty of the subject to prohibit the landing of Europeans in India in pursuit of their lawful occupations, and a discouragement to the employment of skilled labour to employers, under whatever circumstances it might be desirable. The development of European labour would be impeded, and the influence of European mechanical skill on the native mind diminished, and as a consequence for a great less the Government would be saved the expense of deporting annually a small number of European paupers.

108. Your Committee therefore are of opinion that Government ought not to require any formal written agreements to be executed between employers and European labourers; still less ought they to prescribe any particular condition, such as the return of the labourer to his own country; but whilst the utmost freedom is given to this progressive increase of skilled labour, care should be taken to enforce compliance with the conditions of all contracts for service between masters and men which are deliberately undertaken. In the case of labourers imported from Europe under a covenant, it should not be lawful to dissolve these covenants except before a magistrate, who should record the act, and the reasons for which the dissolution was decreed. The interests of the public, no less than that of the parties to the covenant, require this amount of legal control.

109. Except, then, in the very improbable case in which it is proved that a thrice convicted vagrant has by covenant a claim to be returned to Europe at the expense of his employer, the expense of deporting vagrants should be borne by the State.

110. In reply to the third inquiry proposed by your Excellency in Council, your Committee say that they propose remedial measures for preventing the formation of European vagrancy, and a law to punish the vagrant. These are :—

First—The appointment, with the concurrence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, of a clergyman to be Spiritual Pastor over all European Christians on each line of railway.

Second—The establishment of schools, lending libraries, and reading-rooms for the use of European operatives at the stations in which the greatest number of Europeans are usually resident.

Third—The introduction of benefit-clubs, if on inquiry they be found practicable, to be regulated by an Act of legislature.

Fourth—The transmission of all destitute Europeans in the Mofussil by the magistrates to the European Strangers' Home in Bombay.

Fifth—An Act of the Legislature for the suppression of European vagrancy.

111. In addition to these, the recommendations in the second part are here repeated:—

First—A grant of money to the Sailors' Home, to enable them to provide sufficient accommodation for all sailors frequenting the port.

Second—A grant of money to the European Pensioners' Home to the extent of Rs. 300 monthly, to enable them to supplement pension both of inmates and outdoor pensioners.

112. To give practical effect to the recommendations of this Report your Committee suggest :—

1. That Government should explain to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese the desire they have for making permanent provision for the moral and religious instruction of Christians employed upon the lines of railway now under construction within the Presidency and to urge the co-operation in the work, especially in moving the Venerable Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, or any other body which his Lordship may think better adapted, to aid in selecting clergymen to be employed under the direction of Government in the pastoral charge of these "neglected sheep of the fold."

2. That Government should assign ground as sites for churches, parsonage-houses, and school-houses wherever needful for the use of Christians on the lines of railway, and to encourage the erection of the necessary buildings, should further grant a sum equal to the amount contributed by the public for every such proposed church, parsonage, or school-house.

3. That Government should also provide a salary of at least Rs. 100 monthly for each clergyman licensed by the Bishop as a minister employed on a line of railway, on condition that the salaries of equal sum be provided from other sources for the payment of the minister.

4. That Government should appoint, in communication with the railway companies, a Special Committee under the presidency of the Judge Lawyer to report whether the practicability of establishing Benefit Societies for the objects specified in paragraph 98 of this report, and drawing one Bill to be enacted for the management and control of Benefit Societies.

5. That a house should be established in Bombay and maintained at the charges of Government and by public contributions in such proportions as to the Government may seem just and reasonable) for the temporary lodging, boarding, and clothing of destitute Europeans, and none but persons provided with a certificate to be a pensioner of Government or a seaman be admissible.

6. That all magistrates in the Mofussil be authorised to arrest and send into the house described in the last preceding paragraph, all Europeans found within their jurisdiction begging or otherwise known to be destitute of any lawful means of living; and that the magistrates of Bombay have also alike authority.

7. That since an institution already exists* in Bombay known as the "European Strangers' Home," Government should open a communication with the managers of it, with the view of arranging for the admission of all destitute Europeans who may be sent to it under the authority of Government.

8. It will, however, be necessary to stipulate that destitute Europeans be kept entirely separate from others, who may be paying for their own board and lodging in the House, and to distinguished as paupers. They should be under the orders of the Committee of Management of the House, and do all such work in and about the House as they may be required to do, and shall be obliged to accept any suitable employment that may be offered to them, and on doing so leave the House.

9. That to meet the case of evil men who refuse to take employment when offered to them, or who of their own will leave the House, and are subsequently found begging, or behaving in a disorderly manner in the streets and/or aggressive in Vagrancy Act should be passed by the legislature awarding the punishment of hard labour and —— months' imprisonment for each offence.—We have the honour to be, Honorable Sir, your obedient humble servants.

W. K. FLETCHER.
M. SCOTT.
C. FORJET.
ROBERT HAINES.

Bombay, 15th December 1863

The following resolution thereon is now after an interval of four years published by Government.

The report should be placed on the Editor's Table and the members of the Committee thanked for the great care and labour bestowed upon the enquiry, and for the valuable information which they accumulated and arranged.

2. A reference as proposed in para. 61 should be made to the Committee of the Seamen's Fund Association.

3. A similar reference as suggested in para. 65 should be made to the Committee of the European Pensioners' Home.

4. An extract of clauses 7 and 8 of para. 112 should be referred to the Committee of the European Strangers' House with a request that they will state how far they concur in the suggestions therein made.

5. Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of paragraph 112 should be considered without loss of time in the Ecclesiastical Department.

6. Copy of the entire report should be forwarded to the Committee to be appointed to enquire into the subject of European vagrancy, in consequence of a representation from the Chief Magistrate of Police, and that Committee, which includes the only two members of the former Committee who are still in Bombay, should be requested to embody in their report a full discussion of the proposals in clauses 4, 6 and 8 of para. 112 and of the suggestion of Dr. F. G. Heaton, Coroner of Bombay for an Alien Act such as is in force in the Mauritius, contained in paragraph 5 of his letter No. 112, dated 17th December 1866.

7. Should the Committee now to assemble recommend legislation on all or any of these points, it would be advantageous that they should submit the headings of a measure for giving effect to their recommendations, and also that they should state, in connection with the subject of vagrancy, their opinions on the questions of industrial reformatories, and of the occasional deportation of obstinate vagrants after repeated convictions.

* See paragraphs 84 and 81.

WANTED.

NO. 1042 OF 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—HINDUSTANI SCHOOLMASTERS, who can speak and write both Hindustani and English, are required. They will be appointed on Salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 40, and Rs. 35; and hardworking and efficient men may calculate on promotion as soon as their work tells on their Schools. The application should be written both in English and in Hindustani by the applicant's own hand, and should state (1) his age, (2) where he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge of Hindustani and of English, (4) his experience as a teacher, (5) his present situation and salary, and (6) the least Salary he would commence on; and should contain copies of his Testimonials made by his own hand.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.

Akola, 4th December, 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—No 1478 of 1866-67.—SCHOOLMASTERS are required in Berar, commencing on Salaries of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 a month.

2. The application should be written in English and in Marathi, both in the Modi and in the Devanagari character, by the Applicant's own hand. (Importance will be attached to good writing.)

3. The Applicant should state (1) his age, (2) the place or places at which he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge in the usual branches, both in English and in Marathi, (4) his knowledge of Sanskrit, (5) his experience as a teacher, (6) his present Situation and Salary, and (7) the lowest Salary he would commence on. Good hardworking men will be promoted as soon as their labours begin to tell on the numbers and attainments of their Pupils.

4. The Applicant should enclose Copies (made by his own hand) of his Testimonials.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.

Akola, 21st December 1866

NOTICES.

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Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Piques, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

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Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

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Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

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Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Organdie Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

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Mantles, in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

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Bodices, in Moll Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

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Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

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Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crapes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Piques, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

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Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

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Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French Hem and Black Border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to As. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Roche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebones, &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, [illegible] to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

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Bombay, 4th January 1867.

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CLARET	Médoc ..... Rs.	6 8 pts.
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Champagne do.	18
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do. do. pints	25
Aux deux Ecussons do. quarts	28
do. do. pints	29
Aux Moddles do. quarts	30
do. do. pints	32

SPARKLING HOSELLE AND HOCK.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg choice F. Kehrmann	24
" Hock do.	18
" Moselle Muscatel do.	26
" Moselle No. 1 quarts, shipped by T. Newhouse	30
" do. No. 1 pints do.	32
" do. No. 2 quarts	23
" do. No. 2 pints	22

STILL HOCK.

Still Hock 1857. L. Meyer Bern	29
Super. Liebfraumwilch Gehr Schmitt	20
Do. Marcobrunner do.	85
Laubenheimer G. M. Pepstmann Sohn	24
Liebfraumwilch	24
Steinwein Bernkastel	2
Sup Marcobrunner	42
Best Hochheim Queen Victoria's Vineyard	42

CLARETS.

Rest old Bordeaux, F. Montbrenil	22
Bourgogne Baume, H and C. Balaresque	24
Chateau Larose, Hy. Hermesant and Co.	24
Chateau Leoville do.	18
Chateau Bellerive do.	15
St. Estephe Medoc do.	18
St. Emilion do.	21
Claret, shipped by T. Newhouse.	14
Volnay Claret, A. Drouet and Co.	16
Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases for Chateau Milon	45

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Sherry No. 2, shipped by T. Newhouse	18
Sherry No. 3 do.	24
Sherry No. 4, do.	26
Ginger Wine do.	26
Old Jamaica Rum do.	20
Benedictine of Mauf Ritter ..... Rs.	6 to 12
Port Wine, No. 1, shipped by T. Newhouse	18
Do. 2 do.	22
Do. 3 do.	30
Cognac Champagne, H. and C. Fainteague	22
Brandy	14

Sound London Beer in quarts, shipped by T. Newhouse..... 5
Best Double Stout in quarts, Barclay and Perkins 5
Do. in pints do. 6
Bombay, 1st January 1867. VOLKART BROTHERS.

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Do.	"	Do.	90
Do.	"	a Crown	39
Do.	"	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			40
Do.	do.	Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...			36
Do. Fine	"	Brand a Crown.....	39
Do. Fine	"	Brand a Crown Pints.....	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....			36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.....			39
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.....			18
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Do. Superior Still Green Seal.....			40
Sherry Pale, Bine Seal.....			23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.....			20
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Do. Vino Fino			20
Do. Red Seal			27
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Do. do. Pints.....			8
Do. Yellow Seal			23
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Brandy, Vieux Cognac.....			34
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Do. Pints.....			19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry.....			32
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1st January 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MORICE COX'S BEER ON SALE at Rs. 42 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London :—

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in Case of.....	1 doz. each.
Do.	...Pints do.	2 "
MOSELLE	Quarts do.	1 "
Do.	...Pints do.	2 "
HOCK.....	(Hochheimer) Quarts. do...	1 "
Do.....	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do...	1 "
Do.....	(Johannisberg) Qts. do...	1 "
BRANDY	.....	1 "
CLARET	(St. Julien)	3 "
Do.	(Larose)	3 "
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES. Champagne Cognac in 1 and 8 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16 0 "

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case..... Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. 33

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent In BOMBAY ..... from Messrs and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" " ..... from Native Shopkeepers to Muljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
" POONA ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" Secundrabad.....
" Kamptee, Sectabulidoe, &c..... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Mhow..... " " Merwanjee Coovercjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ..... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ..... " " Hirjee & Co.
" Madras ..... " " Binny & Co.
" Calcutta ..... " " Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints :—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of unexceptional quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate; they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Curazdo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations are to be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their Friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER PALMER & Co. LONDON OF FICES, Wholesale, 44 Mark Lane London.
Do. Do. Retail, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Do. Do. BORDEAUX OFFICE, Place du Champs de Mars.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House :—

BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin...	...	...	...Rs. 43 per dozen.
Nuits ...	...	...	... " 36 "
Macon ...	...	...	... " 24 "

The following are already firmly established in public favour :—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.

Forster Traminer ...	...	...Rs.	33 per dozen.
Rudesheimer ...	...	... "	28 "
Hockheimer ...	...	... "	26 "
Braunberger Moselle ...	...	... "	26 "
CHAMPAGNE.			
Best Dry, a superb beverage ...		"	38 "
Do. pintes...	...	... "	20 "